

Third Agricultural Meeting.

On Tuesday evening the farmers again met at the State-house. Subject, the grasses.

Hon. Mr. Gray, of Boston, said the grass crop in New England, including pasturing, is worth as much as all other. He said his own experience is very limited, but he wished this subject selected as it was important and might elicit valuable information from farmers more experienced. He said his own land, in Cambridge, is a stiff, hard clay, and the adjoining farms are of like character. Quite different from the soil of W. Cambridge where it is highly improved.

On this land he is confined to herds grass and red top, of which he sometimes harvests three or four crops. He thinks herds grass is more desirable, notwithstanding what some say against it. He sows red top with his herds grass, and prefers to sow these in the fall and winter again. He thinks our farmers generally manage their grass well.

Mr. G. said he practices putting canvas covers over his hay-cocks when he fears a storm. About 10 or 12 years ago he purchased some cheap canvas and cut it into covers that measured nine feet square, cost 15 dollars. He thought they would last a lifetime. He thought he had saved money by protecting his hay with these covers.

He asked if there are not other grasses that could be profitably introduced. He had never sown much clover. It was not a favorite near him. San foia and Lucerne seem to do well. He had heard of a new kind of red clover in Pennsylvania, but had not tried it.

Mr. G. uses top dressings freely. Has tried guano without any extraordinary effect; it was put on dryish land. He found that rye-clover on the surface brought in clover, and he did not like it. White seed he found very troublesome; recommended high cultivation to kill it. To preserve the grass in his manure he uses plaster, having seen it recommended in the N. E. Farmer. He finds it keeps the air of the stable more pure.

ARIEL GLEASON, Esq., of Weyland, said he differed much from the last speaker. He sows his grounds early in the spring with grain and grass seed, and he finds no difficulty in getting it to vegetate. He thinks much depends on early sowing. He said it saves labor to sow in this way. In a very dry summer he has ploughed in the stubble and sowed again.

Mr. G. said he was partial to clover; he thinks no grass so profitable. A cow will produce more milk, and a horse will travel faster on green clover than on any other feed. People dry clover hay too much. He sows six to eight lbs. of clover seed per acre; this holds on for two years and when it dies out it leaves the land in good order for the other grasses that were sown with it.

Mr. Gleason said he objects to sowing in the fall; he thinks the herds grass is more apt to rust the next summer than when sown in the spring. Yet he had sown strong land that he would choose to sow herds grass—such as Mr. Gray's—and he would sow no clover with it. His own land is a more sandy soil. He thinks stable keepers don't like clover because horses eat too much of it. When he sows the three grasses he puts 12 quarts of herds grass, eight quarts of red top, and as much clover as he can afford—six to eight quarts per acre.

AMOS CLARKE, Esq. of Sherburne said the value of hay depends much on the kind and mode of curing. On warm and good land the hay is richer than on cold land. He sows herds grass and red top, but no clover; for the clover cures in without sowing. It should be cut early and not dried too much. Some hay dries it and salt it in the mow, but all are not satisfied with that mode. He sows in the spring as his land is rocky and not suitable for turning over in August and then sowing.

Mr. C. uses plaster where his land is not very dry; he has sown it directly after mowing, with very good effect. He thought plaster sown on top of a common mow dressing would be good to preserve the ammonia—no any other matter mixed with manure in large quantity is better than clear manure for a top dressing; as the ammonia would be better retained.

REV. MR. KIMBALL, from Needham, said for some time he had had the charge of a school and had not attended so much farming, but he had done something. He had sown a tough huckleberry pasture by plowing with potatoes, then sowed down to grass in the spring with a top dressing; and he had cut over four tons of hay on two acres. In four years he had harvested 16 tons of hay from these two acres.

He had sowed down early in the fall and harvested a good crop. He had turned the sward over in the fall and sowed down without plowing, and it produced well. He had carried sand on to low land and spread without plowing, but this succeeded not so well.

J. H. W. PAGE, Esq., from New Bedford, said he learned from some of the papers that many practice sowing seed in the fall. As to quantity of seed, he sows half a bushel of herds grass, 1 bushel of red top, and 4 pounds of clover on an acre. The second year, he finds a good mixture of different grasses. He finds it best to apply top dressings in autumn. He had top dressed in spring with fish, 30 tons to the acre; and he had applied 200 pounds of guano on another acre, with plaster, mixed; and he found the dressing with guano and plaster equal to the 30 tons of fish.

Mr. Page said, while seed had been abundant about N. Bedford; the ground was covered with it 10 years ago; but by good cultivation it had been exhausted. He said, in answer to a statement that white seed is seen on rich land, that the land ought to be manured in Brighton, on fields that are well cultivated and often ploughed.

GRANVILLE STEVENS, Esq., from Rehoboth, remarked that herds grass was excellent on rich, low, and strong land. He had raised potatoes and then sowed down in the fall, but the grass did not flourish. But he had sown down in August, with a top dressing, and the grass wintered well. [This is the case on all grounds, when we sow in August we run much risk through the winter if we neglect to apply a top dressing at the time of sowing. Editor.]

Mr. Stevens said he found clover excellent on light lands. He thought the gentlemen from Boston and from Weyland were both right, though they seemed to differ. Herds grass and red top are best on clayey and strong lands; but clover succeeds best on warm and high ground. He said he did not sow red top with red top and herds grass and clover because it will rust them out. [By fine top Mr. S. means the smallest kind of red top, called, by some, Rhode Island grass. Editor.]

Mr. S. likes the western red clover better than our large northern; thinks it holds on longer. He has sown the clover heads, or balls, five bushels per acre, when the clover appeared to be dying out, and renovated the growth. He said his own experience taught that sowing down in the spring, with clover, three bushels of clover per acre, was fatal to the grass. He now sows two bushels, and thinks one and a half would be still better for the grass.

Yet barley is better than oats are for the grass. Oats, a hard crop.

ELIZAH PERRY, Jr., Esq., from Dover, said he had ploughed in oat stubble in August, but the grass did not succeed. He had turned over low land green sward in the fall, as Mr. Buckmaster recommends, in the Ploughman, with a top dressing, and the grass did well. He also gets good grass harvests when he sows with grain, in the spring.

MR. STEVENS again rose. He had killed white seed by ploughing deep in summer and sowing down with grass only.

THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGHMAN rose, not to take up the time of the meeting by any facts or theories of his own, for he was often publishing them in the Ploughman. But he desired that farmers from distant parts of the country would let us know how they had succeeded with other kinds of grass that are not so common. He would like to know how the low-land and blue-joint grasses had succeeded with them. Whether any effort had been made to determine what is the cause of the decline of these grasses. Whether the low-land, which is almost equal to red-top, could not be introduced into all our brook meadows. Whether the modern mode of early cutting is not fatal to this richest of the wild grasses, for the land must often receive new seed or this grass declines?

H. C. MERRIAM, Esq., of Boston, made some remarks on preparing low lands for grass. He had expended 36 dollars on an acre, covering up the vegetation by carting on earth, and had harvested hay enough from the same in two years, to pay all the cost. He spoke highly in favor of the Ploughman's recommendation of fall sowing on green sward.

This meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next, 7 P. M. The Hon. Mr. Calhoun presided.

Subject for next meeting, Cultivation of the small grasses.

RAILWAY TO LAKE CHAMPLAIN. We have waited long to hear what may be said against the project of a railway from Fitchburg to the lake, through the southerly part of Vermont. We have heard it asserted that there is no difficulty in running through Rutland, Vt., and that the country there is more valuable and more thickly settled than through the central route. We should think that Boston capitalists would not look on quietly and see a road built from Champlain to Berkshire county, diverting a large part of the trade, that properly belongs to Boston, to Albany and New York.

We see that the press in New York speaks in warm terms in favor of the Berkshire and Champlain road. The Ogdensburg will be our best route to the lakes, and Fitchburg and Rutland will let the towns to pass through, to arrive at Lake Champlain.

We see that two thirds of the necessary stock has been subscribed for in Vermont.

MR. MEXICO has the worst system of governing that we have heard of for many years. It is subject to a set of Military Chiefs who take turns to worry the inhabitants and sponge the country. Gen. Parades, with 8,000 men, has recently marched, in hostile array, against the Capital; and the citizens, not thinking it advisable to oppose any change that offered, submitted at once to the new commander.

A Pensacola correspondent of the Tribune, in relation to the latest revolution in Mexico, says that the revolution is only a change of masters. One private soldier, Parades, is said to have had fewer than 8000 men under his march, and his march was slow enough to enable Herrera to take every defensive position. The latter accordingly equipped about 20,000 citizens to defend the city, having also some twelve hundred regular troops belonging to the garrison. Upon Parades' appearance, the regulars very coolly walked over the caserway to join him, and the militia—very coolly—divested themselves of all signs of opposition to his cause. No violent measures were pursued; none were necessary.

ON our first page, 4th column, we commented on the article of S. B. In the second line we wrote genus, which is printed genus, making nonsense and false grammar.

WE publish also, on the same page, gratis, the premiums offered for the coming season, by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. It will be seen that there is greater variety, and more originality, in this list of premiums, than have been usually found, in premium lists, in the several counties.

IN our last paper we published a complete list of the civil officers belonging to the legislative department of our State Government. Our subscribers are advised to preserve that number, for one year at least, and not to be obliged to run to a lawyer to get any such information.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. The N. York Express has an account of an emigrant ship, the Catraqui, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of April with 369 emigrants, and a crew of 46 hands, making, in all, 414 persons. They were bound to Australia, and were shipwrecked on the west coast of King's Island at the entrance of Bass's Straits. Nine persons only escaped.

Boston has petitioned for leave to take and hold all ponds and streams within four miles of Long Pond, for the purpose of supplying the city with water.

We hope this will not be granted. If we give up Long Pond it is as much as they should ask of any one town. We cannot consent to lose all our mills.

THE Stockholders of the Framingham Bank will see that when the bill was up authorizing the bank to increase its capital, Mr. Knight of Marblehead offered an amendment, inserting the individual liability clause, which was immediately rejected without debate.

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LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

IN SENATE. Mr. Salisbury, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a Bill to increase the capital stock of the Framingham Bank, and to amend the Act in relation to the same. The bill passed to be engrossed—to increase the capital stock of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., and to incorporate the Atlantic Cotton Mills, and the Bay State Mills.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., presented a Bill to amend the Act in relation to the abolition of capital punishment; Seth Cowles and others, for the establishment of a uniform toll for the grinding of grain; Francis Perkins and others for a savings bank in Fitchburg.

Reports from Committees.—By Mr. Bell, of Boston, Committee on the Judiciary, bill to provide for the government and management of houses of correction, in certain cases. Ordered to a second reading. That it is inexpedient to legislate on the subjects of attaching a Jury to the Courts, and of enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; placed in the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Natick, that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the insolvent laws, so as to provide that where the estate of an insolvent pays 50 per cent. of the debts, he shall be charged, unless a majority of creditors object within six months, if it pay 50 per cent., that he shall not be discharged, unless a majority, in number and amount, of creditors shall assent; and if insolvent, the expense of paying 50 per cent., that the debtor shall not be discharged, unless a majority, in number and amount, of the creditors consent; and if not paying 50 per cent., then not unless three-fourths assent.

On motion of Mr. Bryant, of Boston, that the Special Committee on the subject of the annual representation of the small towns, consider the expediency of restoring to towns of more than 1200 inhabitants, the right to fractional representation enjoyed by them previous to the passage of the Act in relation to the same; and the bill concerning the rate of tolls for grinding grain was taken from the table, and committed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22. IN SENATE. Bills were reported to amend the Charter of the City of Lowell, providing that the Annual Municipal election in said City shall take place on the 2d Monday of December, and that the Board of Aldermen of said City, shall consist of 8 instead of 6 members; giving further time to the Bank of Norfolk to close its concerns.

Several reports were made from the Committee on Banks and Banking, in relation to the proposed incorporation of the New Bedford Steam Mill Co.; the New England Cordage Co.; the Oldtown Manufacturing Co.; and a resolution on the petition of William Kidder, were passed to be engrossed, the latter in concurrence.

IN THE HOUSE. Numerous petitions were presented and referred. One was for the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint an Inspector or Governor of Flour in this Commonwealth.

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years reside within the United States, and their naturalization, to vote on any State, County or Town matters; or for Elections of President and Vice President of the United States; or for members of Congress; or to hold any office under the Government. And also to require of all voters sufficient education to enable them to read the Constitution and write their names—provided, that this alteration shall not affect the right of suffrage enjoyed by any one at the time of the adoption of this amendment.

Passed to be engrossed. Senate bills to incorporate—the Suffolk Sugar Refinery, the New Bedford Cordage Company, to increase the capital of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, of the Framingham Bank, and an amendment. House bill to provide for the government of House of Correction, as amended.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22. IN SENATE. Bills were reported to incorporate the Wareham Cotton Mills, the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and the Agawam Savings Bank, and to enable the Manufacturing Companies in Lowell to own and improve the water of the Merrimack River, used by them.

Bills to incorporate the Berkshire County Savings Bank; the Bay State Mills; the Atlantic Cotton Mills; to increase the capital of the Lowell Manufacturing Co.; and the resolution on the petition of F. H. Bradley, were passed to be engrossed, the three former in concurrence.

The bill relating to the United States Jurisdiction of George's, Lovell's and Governor's Islands, in Boston harbor, was passed to be engrossed, after long discussion, was recommitted.

Bills in addition to an act to reduce the capital stock of the New Bedford Steam Mill Co.; the New England Cordage Co.; the Oldtown Manufacturing Co.; and a resolution on the petition of William Kidder, were passed to be engrossed, the latter in concurrence.

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made him, as he alleged, by one of the reporters of the National Intelligence.

Mr. Bedinger made a short reply—was sorry that his remarks had contributed to bring Mr. G. any more into notice than he was already. The Florida dispute election was taken up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th, 1886. THE SENATE was not in session to-day. The House was occupied till about 5 o'clock with the Florida Election case. Speeches were made by Mr. Stephens of Ga. in favor of Mr. Cabell, and by Mr. Seddon of Va. in favor of Mr. Brockenbrough.

Mr. Sawyer of Ohio then moved the Previous Question, which was lost by a vote of 68 to 95. Mr. Davis of Ky. then addressed the House in favor of Mr. Cabell.

Mr. Gordon of N. Y. then got the floor, and after yielding it to Mr. Cabell for an explanation, moved the Previous Question. This was carried.

The vote was then taken on vacating the seat now held by Mr. Cabell. Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas 105—Nays 80.

The vote to give the seat to Mr. Brockenbrough was taken by yeas and nays. Yeas 99—Nays 85. So Mr. Cabell was turned out with the certificate of his election by the Local Authorities of Florida in his pocket, and his place was given to Mr. Brockenbrough.

Mr. Thompson of Va. then moved to reconsider the vote that Mr. Cabell might retain his seat till some day in February, as he could produce votes not yet counted, cast in the same way as those proved by Mr. Brockenbrough. Yeas and Nays ordered. Yeas 86—Nays 92. So the vote was reversed.

Mr. Hamlin here made an attempt to state that Mr. Cabell might contest Mr. Brockenbrough's seat, but he was received with such laughter that he was not heard.

Mr. Brockenbrough was then sworn in and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 26. IN SENATE. Mr. Mangum proposed amendments to the Oregon resolution offered some days since by Mr. Crittenden, so as to make a provision for arbitration of the question as to boundary.

Mr. Allen of Ohio then rose and moved to take the question of leave to introduce his resolutions in regard to the interference of European nations with the affairs of the American Republics.

The question of taking up was carried—yeas 28, nays 21.

The resolutions were then introduced and Mr. Cass took the floor, and, as this report was sent, he was in the act of speaking.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Preston King of New York offered a resolution to put an end to the debate on the resolution relative to Oregon, reported from the committee on Foreign Affairs, on the 24th inst.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Chas. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the twelve months' notice to Great Britain.

Mr. Saxe of Va. spoke his hour against the adoption of the resolution. His speech was very eloquent throughout, and held the House in almost breathless attention.

Mr. Sawtelle, of Maine, followed in a short speech, and then the vote was taken.

Mr. Grover, of New York, followed on the same side, and was speaking when this report closed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27. IN SENATE. The bill for building ten war steamers was taken up in the Senate this morning as the special order of the day.

The bill was read for amendment on the right for ten war steamers, and proposing also, that the land fund be set apart for building ten more.

In New York, for yet at East Boston, on Monday evening, and when he came to look for them, both were gone. The thief was tracked to the eastward as far as Beverly, when the pursuers gave out and he escaped.

ENGLISH NEWS. The New York Express of Saturday afternoon, in speaking of the effect of the news in that city, says: "We have not had an arrival for years that has given so much joy and satisfaction to the public, as the news brought by the steamer from England. In Wall Street, among other things, what is called the pleasing and peaceful intelligence."

MURDER IN ALBANY. A man named John Bannon was shot in Albany on Saturday night by Charles Gouche, a Frenchman. Bannon was on a visit at a house, in the basement story of which was a drinking shop. In and about this shop a quarrel and fight had been commenced. Among the latter, Bannon was one of the party, and he was shot by Gouche for an opponent, and killed.

HORSE STOLEN. A man named Perry, entrusted his horse to a casual acquaintance at the Eastern railroad depot at East Boston, on Monday evening, and when he came to look for them, both were gone. The thief was tracked to the eastward as far as Beverly, when the pursuers gave out and he escaped.

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THE POET'S CORNER.

TRIFLES.

BY CHARLES AMY.

How is it over the strongest mind,
That trifles hold such sway?

A word—nay, 'tis a link unkind
May darken all life's day.

Oh, in this world of daily care,
The thousands that have erred
Can any hardship better bear
Than they can bear a word?

The man who with heroic heart
Can stern sternness meet,
Unflinchingly perform his part,
And struggle 'gainst defeat
With faith unguessed yet can lose
His temper, 'tis for ought
Whom falls not in his will would choose,
Or prove not what he sought!

And woman can forgive a wrong
Which casts her on the world,
Far better than forgive the tongue
That says some ever have been told!

A thousand times prefer a lot
As hard as you would deprecate,
Than find it hard to think forgot
By one her heart adores!

Alas! the human mould's at fault;
And still by terms it claims
A nobleness that can exalt
A fitness that shines!

Of strength and weakness still combined
Compounded of the mean and grand;
And trifles thus will shake the mind
That would a temple stand.

Give me that soul-sustaining power,
That conquers over fate,
Which sways the weakness of the hour,
Rules little things as great;

That lifts the human waves of strife
With words and feelings kind,
And makes the trials of our life
The triumph of our mind!

THE TWO AND THE THIRD.

FANTASY, the giants did sit
On a hill;

Near beside her came the dwarf cleft wit,
Time to kill;

A doubtful glance
Was not askance
By conscious of a decent man,
Waiting till the game began.

Fantasy rose half in the sky,
Seized a star;

Swung it till the sparks began to fly
Near and far;

Then came Wit,
And pondered on it;

In his pocket at a dash
Clapped it, quick as lightning flash;

Fantasy then with her hand took hold
Of a cloud,

And its vapors round its shoulders rolled
For a shroud;

Wit did glow,
Hides below;

Twist a corner away,
Laughs outright and wipes his eye.

Fantasy with thundering words short breath
Wit is dumb;

Then she stops; the dwarf then whistles out,
And both are dumb;

Common-sense
Hurries thence,
And says he, "This won't suit me—
It's going to end in Poetry."

[From the German.]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Tree and the Forest.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MADAME GEIZOT.

"What splendid trees!" said Monsieur
D'Amby, as he was passing by a fine forest of oaks.

"What a splendid tree they would make!"
replied his son Eugene. Eugene had read a
few days before, in a book of travels, the
description of a wood on fire, and he could think
of nothing else. He was an admirer of every-
thing that was uncommon, and, like most children,
he seldom carried his ideas beyond what he saw.

"It would not injure any person," said he,
"I should be glad if this forest would take fire;
it would be a glorious sight. I am sure, papa,
that its light would extend as far as the cha-
teau."

"Would it then be such a pleasant thing to
see a tree burning?"

"Oh, a tree," said Eugene, "that would be
hardly worth the trouble; but a forest would
be magnificent."

"Since we are on the subject of burning,"
said Monsieur D'Amby, "I think it would be
well to cut down that young tree on the lawn
opposite the chateau; it grows too fast;
and if it should spread much more, it would
quite intercept our view; I will therefore cut
it down for fuel."

"Oh, papa," exclaimed Eugene, "that fine
tree that has grown so beautiful since last year!
I was looking at it the other day, and I saw
something of this year as long as my arm."

At this moment they came to a young poplar
which had been blown down by a storm on the
preceding day. Its leaves were not yet withered,
but its young shoots, though still green,
eager to issue their vigor; the trunk was soft
and weak, as if dropping from want of water; but
in that case a refreshing shower would have re-
stored it to health and freshness, whereas now
it was beyond recovery. Eugene stopped before
the poplar and lamented it.

"Such," said Monsieur D'Amby, "will in
two days more be the state of our line tree."

"Ah!" cried Eugene, "can you have the
heart to say so?"

"Why not? A line is not more valuable
than a poplar or an oak; and you would like to
see this whole forest in a blaze!"

"Indeed, papa, that is a very different thing."
"Yes, there is certainly a vast difference be-
tween a person cutting down a tree that incom-
modes him, and that he would make use of for
fuel, and fourteen or fifteen thousand that you
would burn for pleasure."

"But I do not know those trees."

"Neither do you know this poplar that you
have just been lamenting."

"But at least I see it."

"You can easily see all those that surround
it. Look at this one—how strong and how
straight it is!"

"Oh, what a fine oak! I do not think any
arm could reach round it. See, papa, how
high it is—and those three great branches
which grow from it look like large trees."

"It must be sixty or seventy years old: it
will grow at least twenty more."

"How enormous it will be then! I hope I
shall see it."

"But if it should be burned in the mean
time?"

"I should be very sorry, now that I know it."

"You would, then, only spare those trees
from the fire which have come under your own
particular notice. This is too common a case.
Would it give you more pleasure to see this one
burning?" said Monsieur D'Amby, as he
showed him another, divided into four enormous
trunks, which shot from the same root.

"No, indeed. Look, it makes quite an arbor.
Papa, some day when we have more time, we
will come and sit here, shall we not?"

"So, then, here are two that you would
spare from the conflagration of the forest?"

"Oh, if I could but see it on fire, what a fine
effect it would have from the windows of the

chateau! I should think only of my two favor-
ite oaks that I should be sorry to see burning."
"But all those you see equally deserve to be
commodious, and those you cannot see are
quite as fine; they have each, in their different
forms, something that would interest you as
much as your two favorite oaks, the poplar, or
our line tree."

"I do believe that if I were to think of every
particular tree that composed a forest, it would
take away all my time to see it burned."
"That shows the necessity of consideration,
my son, to avoid the risk of forming unreason-
able wishes, to put them in practice, perhaps,
to forestall a harm, but you may have men to
conduct; just think what it would be the conse-
quence of your forgetting that a district, a town,
a community, is composed of individuals, as you
just now forget that a forest is composed of
trees."

"Ah! papa, in such a case I could not for-
get myself!"
"I knew some years ago," said Monsieur
D'Amby, "a very good, but rather obstinate
man, named De Marne. He had a large estate
with a quail with the director of an hospital estab-
lished in a small town on one of his estates. The
greater part of the property of the hospital was
situated on this estate, and dependent on it, as
was then the custom; that is to say, the hos-
pital paid the rent of these lands on condition of
paying certain rents to Monsieur de Marne, and
receiving two patients at his option. This right
he held in consequence of his ancestors having
given these lands to the hospital, and it descend-
ed to all the proprietors of the estate. The di-
rector began to dispute with Monsieur de Marne
about the payment of the rent, and maintained
that he had no right to demand more than one
patient to the hospital. Monsieur de Marne
contested accordingly. De Marne, on the other
hand, as so happened that the person em-
ployed by Monsieur de Marne, in search-
ing the papers which had been sent to him, to
prove his right, discovered, or thought he had
discovered, that the ground which had been
assigned to the hospital belonged to Monsieur
de Marne, and not to the hospital, because, said
he, the ancestors of Monsieur de Marne only
gave it for a certain time, and on certain condi-
tions which had not been fulfilled; so that
Monsieur de Marne ought to take possession of it.
This would be the ruin of the hospital. The
day Monsieur de Marne received this intelli-
gence he was delighted; and the more so, as
he had just learned that one of the patients
who had been sent to the hospital died, in con-
sequence of a relapse from having been dis-
charged too soon. His widow, who was left
desolate, travelled on foot to Paris, with her
youngest child on her back, to implore the as-
sistance of Monsieur de Marne. She cried him
as she related the circumstances of the case, and
he, who said, when he was dying, "If Monsieur
de Marne had been here, he would have had
me up in the hospital, and I should have
recovered."

"As Monsieur de Marne listened, with tears
in his eyes, to this recital, he exclaimed:
"That villain of a director, I will be the ruin of
him!" He forgot that it was the hospital he
would ruin, and that he would thus put out
perhaps a hundred patients, all as poor and as
sick as poor Jacques, and whose cure he had
recalled to mind, would be equally grievous.
"The lawsuit was carried on with great vigor,
not by Monsieur de Marne, who was detain-
ed by business in Paris, but by his law agent,
who, being interested in supporting what he
had advanced, pursued it with ardor. Every time
that Monsieur de Marne would relinquish his
right, took care to keep back what was said in
the country, of his folly and madness in trying
to ruin an hospital which was a public benefit,
and the daily melancholy accounts of the state
to which the patients were reduced, because
the director, being obliged to give up a great
deal of time and money to the lawsuit, had not
enough for the necessary expenses of the hos-
pital. Had Monsieur de Marne known these
particulars, his kindly feelings would have
been returned; he could not have endured the
idea of causing so much evil; but instead of
that, his agent only entertained him with ac-
counts of the ill doings of the director, and of
the designs he had against him. Every time
he received him more and more angry;
and his hatred of one man made him forget the
claims of a hundred others, on whom he should
have had compassion."

"At length he resigned his lawsuit. He had
for some days been endeavoring to procure ad-
mission for a poor woman into the hospital of
incurables at Paris. "Here are two pieces of
good news," said he, as he read the letters
which Monsieur de Marne had sent him; "one
regarding; and he wrote immediately to his law
agent, expressing his satisfaction at the manner
in which he had conducted his suit, and to the
person who had procured admission for the in-
curable, thanking him for his kind and useful
conduct. For some time he thought no more of
the matter; however, he one day received a letter
from his agent, telling him that the director
had become bankrupt, and had fled; that no
one knew where he was; and to induce him to
dislike the man, he added, that during three
days that his flight was unknown, because he
said he was only going into the country, the
patients had neither bread nor broth, and that
only for some days, and that the director, who
had sent them relief, most of them, most of
them must have died; and that it was probable
some of them would die from the effects of
their sufferings, and from their dismay at hear-
ing that the hospital was likely to fall to the
ground. He said he had obtained some relief
as the gentry in the town and neighbor-
hood had given great assistance; but it was
insufficient, and they were obliged to discharge
the least suffering; that they left the hospital
in a state of ruin, and that the director, who
had fallen on the road from weakness
and disappointment. All these details began to
make Monsieur de Marne very uneasy. The
agent added at the end of his letter, "Every
year about the director had neither order
nor economy, and the hospital was in a state
of ruin, and the director, who had fallen on the
road from weakness and disappointment, and the
loss of the suit has completed it."

Then Monsieur de Marne felt his conscience
reproach him for what he had done, he pictured
to himself those unfortunate people leaving the
hospital, and he thought of the great grief,
and perhaps calling for curses upon the di-
rector. He thought of the three days that they
had been without either bread or broth, and he
fancied he saw their pale and emaciated coun-
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